THE IMPORTS OF THE CITY

Methods in Appraising Articles from Across the Sea Subject to Customs Duty.

Unpacking and Packing Again the Goods That Have to Be Carefully Inspected-Fixing the Value of Cigars and Liquors.

Indianapolis ranks high as an American importing city, and probably occupies in this respect first place among the inland cities. For the past twelve years the local customs collections have largely increased, and to-day the office of surveyor of customs here is said to be one of the best regulated, in point of method and plan, in the country. At the corner of Mississippi and Pearl streets, conveniently near the railroads and the business houses of the city, is a large brick building, with iron shutters and doors heavily barred and hinged. This somewhat formidable looking structure is the customs warehouse and is well worthy of a visit to those whose ideas of the workof a visit to those whose ideas of the workings of the system are few. During the past week a Journal reporter dropped in, and in a few minutes he was given a hasty description of the place by Fred Schmidt, one of Surveyor Hildebrand's deputies. Mr. Schmidt was armed with a book larger than any a census taker or tax assessor ever carried, and in it he jotted down the data of consignments as they were checked off in the examination.

"There probably isn't one person in a thousand," said he, "who knows the process that has to be gone through in order to get a box of foreign goods into the local market. Take, for example, this box, which contains toys. They are put up in London and sent to Liverpool. There they are billed here to a local dealer, and are shipped without being examined. At New York they are received, but still they are not touched. When they reach us we have them brought direct to the warehouse, and then the work begins."

"Do you examine everything that the box seen letter-paper come in here packed in the heavy pressure, whereby the figures of the finest of hand-painted boxes. The conseen letter-paper come in here packed in the finest of hand-painted boxes. The consignees, you see, expected to get the whole of it in on paper duty, and then sell the boxes as separate articles. Our only course was to tax the boxes, too, and the man no doubt thought his letter-paper came high. And in this case of toys we have to examine each article, and see that no such schemes are tried. I have seen as high as twenty different duties taxed on the contents of one case of goods alone."

"Do you have to repack these articles as they came to you?"

"Yes; and it is no small job, either. We try to put each article back into its place, just as we found it, and if you have ever tried to replace a packed article as it came to you from the dealers you can imagine how it is for us who have to handle articles of every conceivable kind and shape."

"Where consignments are all of one kind do you examine every case?"

"No. not as a rule. The fact is, it depends largely upon circumstances, and the firms we are dealing with. A practiced eye can very readily see whether, in a crate of dishes, for example, any other goods are concealed without taking every dish out and examining it. This holds good only for merchandise. Imports containing brandies, cigars and the like are specially inspected."

"Of course the brandies and wines have to all be tasted in order to test their rate of taxation?"

"Tasted? Why, do you suppose we would

to all be tasted in order to test their rate of taxation?"

"Tasted? Why, do you suppose we would resort to our palates in order to pass judgment on what would make a cool, refreshing drink? Not by any means. We are all strict prohibitionists in this office, and we employ mechanical means always—yes, always—in deciding the duties on wines and whiskies. Here is a gauge, you see, which gives the specific gravity and everything, in fact, but the taste. Cigars are taxed by weight, and they are carefully weighed, even to the ounces,"

"Are the inspections made in the presence "Are the inspections made in the presence

of the importers?" "Sometimes they are and sometimes they are not. There is no law on that point, for no matter what a dealer has to say, the goods speak for themselves. They are proof enough to convince both him and us, proof enough to convince both him and us, and hence a dispute never arises. You see our work, while it may seem at first thought to be somewhat difficult, is entirely regulated by schedule rates. Every possible import is graded and listed and we charge according to that list. The only thing that is tedious is the labor that is necessary in unpacking in order to make the inspection."

"No doubt you receive some very queer consignments."

"Yes, we do. Look here, for example,

"Yes, we do. Look here, for example. What would you think those boxes contain? Well, you would never guess in a lifetime, for there are three million clay pipes boxed up there. They are for the wholesale trade only, and go right to a local shipping-house. The other day we had several boxes of these little marbles, and they looked rather unique, packed down like so much wheat. Here is a case of goods that is a little queer, from the fact that three entries have to be made, to cover a duty of only \$27.15. It contains a lot of Egyptian bric-a-brac and other articles, and is a collection made by an Indianapolis citizen, which he which he an Indianapolis citizen, which he is sending home to his folks. In it are ostrich eggs, fancy ornaments of all kinds and lace-work. And, by the way, this affords a good illustration of how a double duty is charged on a single article. Here is a curtain, you see, with gold embroidery on a back ground of cloth. We have a rate for the curtain itself and the gold, but that isn't all. In it there is just one pound of wool, and that has to be charged extra duty. Oh, no; it isn't much, but it's the

law, you know."
"What is an average duty paid by Indianapolis firms on a single consignment?" "That would be hard to say, for they vary so much. We have duties of all amounts paid in. I have seen one firm pay as high as \$8,000 on a single entry, and a \$5,000 payment is no unusual occurrence. And then, again, I have seen them as low as 20 cents, which is the lowest we can collect. That is simply the usual entry fee for the privilege of landing." Have we many large importers in the

"Yes, many. Among these are Hollweg & Reese, Charles Mayer, A. Kiefer & Co., Kipp Brothers, Pearson & Wetzel, Tanner & Sullivan, Van Camp & Co., Murphy, Hibben & Co., D. P. Erwin, Kingan & Co., on salts especially, James R. Ross, H. Lieber, Julius Keller, L. G. Deschler and a long list of others I could name."

HOW LEATHER IS MADE.

Tanners Cling to Old Methods and Use but Little Machinery in Their Factories.

A tannery is not the cleanest place one

could visit, and yet it is an interesting one.

It is said there is no trade less aided by mechanical inventions than that of preparing hides for market. The colors and finishing methods are improved, but the process by which the hide becomes leather is the same as it was thirty years ago, and the tan-yard scenes depicted in "John Halifax, Gentleman," are reproduced every day in the tannery of to-day. A visit of a Journal reporter to one of these skin converters gave an idea of the process of manufacture. from the time the skin is detached from the animal to the end when, in different colors and textures, it is wrapped in tissue papers to be sent to the markets, the time required being three months. The skin is either cured by the butcher or salted after it reaches the tannery. This requires some four or five days. It is then drawn out of the curing-vat and laid over a half cylinder of wood, and all the superfluous flesh removed. Then it is thrown into a lime vat, which removes the hair from the approximation. the opposite side. The hair is dried and separated and used in plaster, carpets and rugs, and in some kinds of cloth. After the skin is thoroughly cleaned of fiesh and hair, it is ready for the tanning. This requires from six to eight weeks. Each week the tanner's preparations are strengthened, and in the last vats the hides are generously sprinkled with tan bark, coarsely ground. They are left several days after they are taken out so they can be thoroughly dried. The hides are then

evenly moistened and stretched on huge wood frames, being securely fastened on by hundreds of short nails. Each day they

are stretched until they are out to the fullest tension. When perfectly dried, the hides are left in that thickness for carriage bows, saddles and the like, or they are split or buffed. The machine for splitting is the only one used in the trade, all the other work being done by hand. It is as long as any hide, and has a sharp knife for the cutting. The thickness of the piece cut is arranged by a lever, and in case of uneven places, there is a movable roller of short sections resting against a ten-inch roller of solid rubber. This allows the movable pieces to press against or ten-inch roller of solid rubber. This allows
the movable pieces to press against or
away from the hide, making the layers of
equal thickness. The outside piece is the
most valuable. This is folded in the middle and dipped in the dye-tub of analine—
a brilliant red—and after thoroughly absorbing the color, the piece is again taken
out and stretched. When it is dry, it is
polished, by being placed under an arm
having a large moss-agate — cylinder
shape—fastened in the end, and this
is drawn over the leather. The arm moves
by machinery but the leather is placed un.

is drawn over the leather. The arm moves by machinery, but the leather is placed under it by the workmen. This leather is used for the backs of blank books. When an extra thin layer of the red leather is made, it is used for baby shoes, cheap pocket-books and like articles.

Red is the only analine dye used, the others being painted. When the leather is to be of another color it is painted by hand. The leather made for carriage tops and dash-boards is japanned, and after the japan is dry it is softened and made pliable by hand. The workman has a shield covered with leather, and the piece is doubled, the upper part being rolled out flat by means of this shield-like instrument at the same time. This gives a grain to the leather, but before it is grained it has the appearance of the patent leather it has the appearance of the patent leather which is used for shoes. The inner pieces of the hide are used for insoles, and other things where an uncolored leather is desirable. When the leather is not split and is finished by japanning it is used for carriage bows. The japanning requires a week. A greasy black coloring is applied after the hide is stretched on a frame, and this is dried in the sun in summer or in a hot oven in winter. The several coats are put on and dried, the last being generally finished on the sev-

enth day.

The leather, which has a dull finish, is colored dark green, dark red and the various shades which are found on furniture. contains?" asked the reporter.

"Yes, it is required by law where, as in the case of toys, several entries have to be made on one invoice. I have most desirable hides come from Northern States. When from the South, the bee-stings which an animal suffers will show on the hide. Barbed wire scratches are the greatest enemy to the leather business, for every scratch shows on the leather, even after it has passed through all the various processes. Brier scratches and grubs also show, so very few hides are perfect. A hide when finished is sold by the square foot, ranging from fifteen cents upward, according to finish. It is used for such a variety of articles that there is always a good demand for the stock. Northern States. When from the South,

NO FUNDS TO SUSTAIN IT.

The Northern Insane Hospital Left Without a Dollar to Pay Current Expenses.

The Governor yesterday received a communication from Dr. Joseph G. Rodgers, of the Northern Hospital for the Insane, at Logansport, concerning a matter which has been talked about to some extent, but with no particular attention given to it. When formally presented, however, in cold official legal cap, it creates a decidedly unpleasant sensation, and adds yet another to the numerous sins of omission and commission of the late Democratic Legislature. The Doctor's letter is as follows:

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 16. Hon. A. P. Hovey, Governor: Sir—I beg leave to submit the following: Section 11 of an act of 1883 (p. 164) made provision for the maintenance of any one of the new hospitals for insane as soon as ready; for all, without defining the amount. Under this law the Northern Hospital was opened in 1888, and the current expenses paid until March 11, 1889, when the deficiency act of 1889 (p. 420) became operative. This act provided \$80,000 for this year for this purpose, in lieu of all other appropriations, but charges this sum with all disbursements whatever made during the four months of tions, but charges this sum with all disbursements whatever made during the four months of the fiscal year prior to the date of its passage.

Unfortunately, in November and December, \$22,000 had been paid out for dues pertaining to the previous fiscal year, deferred because of lack of funds in the treasury, in addition to the sums necessary to meet the monthly cost of maintenance. This amount was paid at a time when the law set no definite limit to the sums payable in any given period of time, and the retroactive effect of the deficiency act, which appears to be clearly defined, has obliged the Auditor to charge it against the sum definitely appropriated for the fiscal year, after four or five of its months had elapsed and about \$50,000 had been paid out. The monthly expense is between \$6,000 and \$7,000. To-day I find \$3,555.44 only to the credit of the institution. The July debts have not been paid, and they amount to \$6,395.80. The inmates of the institution number 370, and the employes ninety. All the insane of the northern twenty-two counties must, under the law, be cared for there and cannot be received into the Central Hospital. I have no power to discharge inmates unless cured. The law prohibits the board of trustees from incurring any indebtedness under the circumstances. The institution being barred from such action there remains only the pessibility that your excellency may suggest or devise a way one of the existing conditions. With the hope that you may be able, promptly and satisfactorily, so to do, the foregoments whatever made during the four months of

promptly and satisfactorily, so to do, the foregoing statement is set forth. I am very respectfully your obedient servant,

Jos. C. Rodgers, M. D.,

Supt. N. H. Ins.

P. S.—The cost of maintenance for the four months remaining of the fiscal year will be about

conditions. With the hope that you may be able,

To this the Governor replied: EXECUTIVE DEP'T, STATE OF INDIANA, INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 17, 1889.

Dr. Joseph Rogers, Sugerintendent Northern Hospi-Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your communica-tion of the 16th inst., in relation to the financial condition of the Northern Hospital for the insane. I fully concur with your view as to the effect of the legislation of the last General Assemfeet of the legislation of the last General Assembly. You are left without the means of sustaining your institution for several months, and it would be a great calamity if you were compelled to send your patients home because the General Assembly failed to make proper preparations for its support. The Constitution and humanity demand that the hospital should be sustained, and I have no fear that the next Legislature will fail to make all necessary provisions. The trustees can incur no insary provisions. The trustees can incur no in-debtedness for the purpose of carrying on your hospital, and I know of no means by which the necessary supplies for the four months can be obtained unless they are procured by you on the assurance that the proper appropriation would be made by the next General Assembly for the payment, with interest. I shall regard it as my duty to recommend such appropriation by the next General Assembly. Yours truly,

ALVIN P. HOVEY, GOVERNOR.

When questioned regarding the matter, the Governor said he had nothing further to say, as his letter, though brief, covered the ground.

DEMAND FOR STATE-FAIR SPACE.

Carriage-Makers Especially Anxious to Show Their Wares to Prosperous Farmers.

Secretary Heron, of the State Board of Agriculture, says there is a perfect flood of applications for space at the State fair this year, and that the exhibit will, from present indications, equal in all respects that of last year, while in many features it will excel it. All departments of live stock will be as full, perhaps greater, than ever before. The carriage men thus far have the lead in their demands for space, as the applications from this class of manufacturers alone, now in, would take the entire Exposition building. The competition among carriage-builders is noted as keener than ever, and the big factories in Indiana and adjoining States are running day and night. The signifi-cance of this is that the farmer is prosper-ous and this year will not drive to church or make visits in the old carry-all or the spring-wagon, but in a brand new and spacious family carriage. Each of the farmers' boys, too, who is old enough to go to see the girls will have a buggy own. Application has been made for a one-cent-a-mile rate to all comers to the fair. The executive committee will meet on Thursday and take more vigorous action in the matter, as preparations for the corner-stone laying, which now engrosses all attention, will then be put aside.

OFFICE desks at Wm. I. Elder's.

BETHANY PARK.

Librarian Dunn and Senator Voorhees Entertain Large Audiences with Lectures.

Yesterday was Historical day at Bethany

Park, and afforded the visitors some rare entertainment in the way of the lectures delivered. After the usual morning prayermeeting, led by Rev. G. E. Irelan, and the 8:30 conference on the Roman Letter, at 10:30, Jacob P. Dunn, jr., State Librarian, addressed the audience on the subject of "Library Education in Indiana." Mr. Dunn makes no special pretensions to being an orator, but his earnest, honest presentation of his subject made a favorable impression on the minds of his hearers. It is wise, he said, to accustom the young to rely on their own strength. They should also be taught that there come times when natural strength fails, and that the strength which endures longest is that which been most carefully built and which is reinforced at critical moments from outside sources. He urged on his hearers that it is to the interest of the church and the advancement of manhood that helpful work he extended in the State of Indiana into a new channel. He did not mean a distinctive church work, but one with all the aid and encouragement members of the church can give it. He referred to the establishment and maintenance of free public libraries. They are a source of strength to the church, for as civilization advances man becomes more and more a reader. The simple thoughts of ruder life find ample expression in conversation, but the more full and valuable product of study and reflection must be put into written language to be commu-

put into written language to be communicated accurately and permanently. Written language is peculiarly the language of higher civilization. As man advances to the higher plane the church must keep pace with him, for wherever man is the enemy is, and wherever the enemy is there must the church be. The speaker then showed that the church had in every department of literature writers whose thought constantly led the reader to the divine light, but that the great trougle lies in getting this literature before the people. Everywhere the arch enemy has his books circulated in profusion and they can be found at every crosssion, and they can be found at every cross-

before the people. Everywhere the arch enemy has his books circulated in profusion, and they can be found at every crossroads, at from 5 to 20 cents apiece in price. There is but one way to correct this evil, and that is, where it offers a book for ten cents, morality must offer a good one for nothing. "Of all the help that can be offered to a fellow-man, the most efficient and the most potent for good is that which giving him better associations, gives him better thoughts. If one can interest a man in science, or history, or art, or literature, it is putting him more nearly in reach of the highest and holiest aspirations that can come to the human heart. It is not wholly a question of inducing people to read, but it is a question of giving them an opportunity to read. The speaker then gave examples, showing how, in early days, when the libraries were free, people were very well read. One library, of 214 volums, had a circulation of 618. The thing to do is to make books accessible, since many are, for various reasons, deprived of proper reading. He said he believed the time is at hand when Indiana should take a step forward in this department of education. The most favorable and practical plan is to revive and improve the old township libraries that were organized in the State thirty-five years ago. They were originated under a law that was a part of the school law of 1852. It provided for a tax of ¼ of a mill on the dollar, or 25 cents to be devoted exclusively to the purchase of township libraries. This tax was to be collected for two years only. By Nov. 1, 1854, \$171,319.07 had been collected, and \$147,222 expended for books. This law was very imperfect as to distribution. Instead of giving a library to each township, it directed that ten libraries should be furnished each county having more than 15,000 inhabitants, and six libraries to counties having less than 10,000 inhabitants. These libraries had to be divided, and so, frequently, sets were divided. This process of division has since been continued as t State School Superintendent in 1856, declared that never had an equal amount of tax accomplished more for education than had this. In 1868 a tax of 1-10 of a mill on the dollar was levied for this purpose, but it was diverted to build up the Terre Haute Normal School. The tax law was repealed in 1867, and since, the libraries have been left to take care of themselves. Mr. Dunn gave it as his plan, that: 1. A tax should be levied to support and increase the libraries. This should not be less than 20 cents on \$1,000. 2. Librarians should be employed in each township, and the work of caring for these libraries should not be left to trustees who are already busily engaged. He said there are 100,000 volumes of the books of the old libraries that can yet be collected and made to form the nucles of

collected and made to form the nucles of At 2:30 P. M. the tabernacle was well filled to hear Senator Voorhees's lecture on "Thomas Jefferson." He recounted the early life of Jefferson, and then showed the spirit of the time in Europe that had just preceded Jefferson's coming on the stage of action in the young Nation's affairs. He traced, too, the rise and progress of civil and personal liberty, and its final grand culmination on our American shore, and showed what part Jefferson had taken in bringing this about. Jefferson was largely instrumental in causing the anti-slavery clause to be inserted in the deed conveying the Northwest Territory to the government. In this he expressed his true opinion of slavery. His position on the question provoked great antagonism among his countrymen. His career as embassador to France, just at a time when the mighty revolution of '89 was on the eve of bursting forth, was recounted. He could not help sympathizing with the oppressed of the land, and for the interest he took he has been fiercely assailed. It was his sympathy for down-trodden humanity that prompted him to make his trip incognito through France, investigating the condition of the people. He afterward warned the king that a revolution was at hand and strove to bring about a reformation, such as would avert the disaster. His efforts were, however, in vain. After this Mr. Voorhees traced Jefferson's part in the formation of our government. He was interrupted a number of times by applause.

The evening entertainment was a concert of sacred music given by the Martinaulle.

The evening entertainment was a concert of sacred music given by the Martinsville choir. To-day closes the work of the Assembly for the year. The services will be, in the morning, "The Creed of Christianity," by B. B. Tyler, New York; in the afternoon, "The Intermediate State of the Dead" by J. B. Birney, Illinois. In the evening L. H. Stine, of New Albany, will preach. To-morrow will be devoted to breaking up camp and leaving.

A Defendant in Two Cases.

Minerva J. Wineman, administratrix for the estate of John Wineman, filed suit yesterday against John Hall, in the Superior Court, to recover a heavy judgment. In 1875 the plaintiff was appointed administratrix in the Johnson Circuit Court, where, in 1876, she brought suit against Hall and secured a judgment of \$3,000 and costs, for the unlawful killing of Wineman, of which he was accused. The judgment is still unpaid, and she asks \$6,000. Hall was also made defendant yesterday in another suit on judgment, in which Martin Moray claims \$550 on a note, secured on a sobreon Circuit Court yerdict note, secured on a Johnson Circuit Court verdict

Real Estate and Building. During the past week there were sixty-five

deeds filed at the recorder's office, with a total transfer of \$142,114, of which amount \$30,225 was conveyed yesterday. Building has been good, but with no particular increase. Since last Monday thirty permits were issued, representing a total outlay of \$30,350. Of these twenty-two permits were for private residences. Since June 1 359 houses have been built in this city. Those procuring permits yesterday were Charles Mayer, brick block, 849 South Meridian street, \$1,500; Charles J. Mueller, frame cottage, Oak street, near Vine, \$2,000.

Mr. Gregg Wants Damages.

Wilson A. Gregg filed suit in the Superior Court, yesterday, against the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis railways, for \$2,250 damages. On July 22 last, Gregg claims, a locomotive be-

longing to the latter road was passing along one of the Big Four's tracks, which he was crossing in a buggy on Market street. The engine was moving, he says, at a rate far above the maximum allowed by law within the city limits, nor was any signal given by the engineer as he approached the crossing Gragg's buggy was approached the crossing. Gregg's buggy was struck and he himself thrown out, being permanently intured.

THE MURPHY MEETINGS.

Another Great Revival of Temperance Looked for Through the Labors of Its Apostle.

Much is expected of the week of gospel temperance work, which will be begun at Tomlinson Hall this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, by Francis Murphy. It will be in the nature of a revival, and there is no doubt but his own enthusiastic earnestness will be reinforced by more energetic and discriminating effort than has ever been known in temperance work in this State. Not only will he be assisted by his sons, William J Murphy, who is already here, and Thomas Edward Murphy, who is expected to arrive about the middle of the week, but Dr. Wm. B. Fletcher and many others are enlisted in the cause. The Central Blue Ribbon League, of this city, will be present to the number of 250 or more, ready to do whatever may best aid the cause.

These men will prove a most efficient corps of workers, and they will have as auxiliaries blue-ribbon men from a number of cities in the State where Francis Murphy and his sons have preached the gospel of temperance "with malice toward none, with charity for all." Robert P. Duncan will have the general management and direcposit down. charity for all." Robert P. Duncan will have the general management and direction of the meeting, leaving Mr. Murphy free to give his entire time to the cause. Thomas M. Proctor, editor of the Lebanon Patriot, will take part, and perhaps speak. John F. Murphy, of Louisville, Ky., Francis Murphy's youngest son, arrived yesterday, and will probably remain during the week, though he makes no pretensions as a talker. Mr. and Mrs. Clark Willson, the singers, were shown about the city, visiting the State-house and paying their respects to the Governor. These distinguished singers have a more than national reputation as they not only have subg in many States in the Union. have sung in many States in the Union, but through Great Britain and Ireland. They will remain through the entire week and sing at all the meetings, thus affording the people of this city a great musical treat.

Mrs. Willson is the best living exponent of the gospel songs of her brother, the late P. P. Bliss. At the meeting at Tomlinson Hall this evening, which begins at 7:30, there will be a ten-cent collection at the

CORNER-STONE CEREMONIES. The President Will Come to the City by the

Way of Cincinnati. The reception committee of the Board of Trade appointed to receive President Harrison on his arrival met yesterday afternoon. Nothing definite, as yet, has been learned as to the time of his arrival, and the committee has arranged to meet at the office of the secretary of the board one hour before the train bearing the President comes into the Union Station, and to proceed to the station in carriages, receive the President and escort him to the place selected by the monument commission for his sojourn. That will end the duty of the reception committee, as the President will from that time be the guest of the commission. Mr. Langsdale, its president, has re-ceived a letter from Private Secretary Hal-ford, saying that the President expects to come to Indianapolis by the B. & O. road, by the way of Cincinnati, and that the exact time will be telegraphed later.

Excursion Rates. The Central Traffic Association has issued a circular in regard to excursion rates to this city on the 22d. It states that tickets may be sold Aug. 21 and 22, inclusive; to be good going only on date of sale, as stamped on back by selling agent, but not later than for trains leaving initial point of ticket Aug. 22; and good returning on date stamped on back by agent at Indianapolis, but not later than for trains leaving Indianapolis Aug. 24.

A circular has also been issued by the association in reference to rates to Milwaukee. Tickets

tion in reference to rates to Milwaukee. Tickets may be sold Aug. 21 to 28, inclusive, good for continuous passage to Milwaukee, and good for return passage leaving Milwaukee on any date between Aug. 27 and Sept. 5, 1889, inclusive. This is with the understanding that if the holders of such excursion tickets desire to make "side excursions" from Milwaukee to points beyond in any direction, they can, by surrendering their return coupons for safe keeping to the joint agent of the terminal lines at Millwaukee, have them honored (by proper indersement on the back of the contract of the tickets) to original starting point where ticket was purchased until somedate not later than Sept. 30, 1889.

Additional Vice-Presidents.

Additional vice-presidents for the exercises at the monument have been chosen as follows: Warren G. Sayre, Wabash; Wm. R. Gardiner, Washington; Judge Wm. Mack, Terre Haute; Judge W. E. Niblack, Indianapolis; James H. Rice, Indianapolis; Elisha Weekly, Shelbyville; ex-Governor I. P. Gray, Indianapolis; George L. Knox, Indianapolis; John E. Cass, Valparaiso; W. H. Elliott, New Castle; Wm. Wallace, Jacob Julian and Stanton J. Peelle, Indianapolis.

The Veterans Coming. Col. I. N. Walker is receiving daily communications in great numbers to the effect that the Grand Army posts throughout the State will send unusually large delegations to the corner-stone laying. Over 100 dispensations have been sent out for special muster, and they are receiv-ing immediate action. Anderson Post, No. 369, of this city, has alone increased its membership

twenty-three during the past week. G. A. R. Reception Committee. The G A. R. reception committee is requested

to meet at the rooms of the monument commission, in the State-house, Monday, at 4 P. M. A full attendance is requested. The chairman of the reception committee of the Board of Trade is requested to meet with the G. A. R. committee at the same time, for consultation. Chorus Rehearsals.

The male chorus that is to sing during the ceremonies on Thursday is expected by Professor Barus to meet again on Monday and Tuesday evenings. He wants every member present

for rehearsal.

Death from Laudanum. W. T. Ladd died at the City Hospital yesterday morning. Friday evening he had taken, with suicidal intent, a heavy dose of opium, and was found unconscious at No. 106 Hill avenue, where he stopped, with a request to rest awhile. He was shortly afterward removed to the City Hospital. Despondency is assigned as the cause of his suicide. He belonged at the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, O., and was here visiting friends. He had previously attempted suicide on two or three occasions.

An Eye Taken Out. A son of Louis Hitzelberger, living at 281 Virginia avenue, shot his two-year-old sister in the eye yesterday. The bullet was removed by Drs. Stiltzer and Fletcher, but the little one will lose the use of her eye, which was taken out by the

surgeons. Religious Notes. Rev. John Gemley, of Canada, will officiate at Christ Episcopal Church this morning.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon Rev. Dr. Ford will speak at the Y. M. C. A. Hall on "Safe, Day and Night." Rev. James Williamson, of Thorntown, will preach at Memorial Presbyterian Church this Rev. James P. Stratton, D. D., of Circleville, will preach at the First Presbyterian Church this

At the Sixth Presbyterian Church Rev. W. D. Ward, of Princeton, Ind., will preach morning "Some Things Learned at Bethany Park" will be Rev. D. R. Lucas's topic at Central Christian Church this forenoon. The temperance meeting to be held at Military Park this afternoon will be addressed by Revs. D. R. Lucas and J. F. Woodruff.

Local News Notes. Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to

Marcus Fox and Anna Lynch, Martin V. Springer and Florence J. Cummins, Abraham Wilks and Eva Lee. The Indianapolis Target Shooting Association will give a testival this afternoon at Scheutzen Trains will leave the Union Depot 10:30, 2:30 and 3:30 o'clock.

\$6 to Milwaukee and Return,

For Grand Army encampment, via Panhandle Route. Tickets on sale Aug. 21 to 28. Call on George Rech, Ticket Agent, Panhandle, corner Washington and Illinois streets, or D. R. Donough, Ticket Agent, Union Station. Union Station.

OPENING OF OUR IMMENSE

Cloak Department

MONDAY, AUG. 19,

With the Biggest Bargains Ever Placed Before the Public AT \$12.50, POSITIVELY WORTH \$25.

One hundred Fine Seal Sacques that were never manufactured to sell for less than \$25.00. You can have choice of the lot this week. Also big lot Seal Plush Walking Jackets at the same price.

BARGAIN NO. 2.

All go at \$19.90, will be sold later for \$32.50. Lister's Fine Seal Plush Sacques, Extra Fine Seal Plush Modjeskas. 27-inch Imported Seal Plush Walking Jackets, and great lot of the very latest Broadcloth Directoire Newmarkets, October's Price \$32.50; buy them now for \$19.90. Any of the above Garments can be secured by paying a small De-

Great Sale New Fall Jerseys.

OPENING SALE FALL LACE CURTAINS, All to be sold opening week at strictly Wholesale Prices and give you the Poles and Trimmings free.

SILKS! SILKS!

22-inch Colored Faille Francaise Silks at 65c per yard. All at one price Imported Gros Grain, Silk, Satin Rhadames, Satin Duchess, Imported Failles and Double Warp Surahs, choice this week at 85c.

SALE BLACK GOODS.

50 pieces, 40-inch, all-wool Serge at 49c; worth 75c. 20 pieces. all-wool, 40-inch Henrietta at 50c per yard. 48-inch Silk Finished Henrietta at 79c, regular price \$1.25. Our Imported Black Henriettas at 85c, 98c, \$1.10, \$1.23 and \$1.35 are the best values we have ever offered.

Brosnan Bros. & Co.

37 & 39 South Illinois Street.

DISSOLUTION SALE

- OF -

Do not miss the golden opportunity to secure first-class goods at your own prices. The bargains are too numerous to mention in the space allowed us. We will slaughter

BLACK DRESS GOODS,

COLORED DRESS GOODS, BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

250 Ladies' Newmarkets at one-fourth off the former price. 250 Plush Sacques and Coats; must be sold. A rare chance. 500 Children's Cloaks at one-half what you can buy them thirty days from now.

All our French Zephyr Cloths 19c; former price 35 and 50c.

D. J. SULLIVAN & CO

6 & 8 West Washington Street.

DECORATIONS FOR THE 22D.

Banners, Bunting, Shields, Festooning and Horse-Plumes. G. A. R. Supplies.

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29 & 31 West 'Washington Street.

For a summer diet use our fine GRAHAM CRACKERS and WAFERS. If your Grocer don't have them, ask him why, and have him get them for you.

PARROTT & TAGGART, Biscuit Bakers.

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HARVEST EXCURSIONS, Via Vandalia Line-One Fare j br the Round

To all points west of the Missouri river; Aug. 20, Sept. 10 and 24, and Oct. 8. The

Vandalia is the popular and direct route to all points West. Make your arrangements to go by this line. For rate s, maps and particular information apply to George Rech. ticket agent, corner Washington and Illinois streets, or at the Vay dalia ticket office, opposite the Union Station, or address Assistant General Passenger Agent Van dalia Line, Indianapolis.

\$3.50 to (hiengo, Via Pennsylvania line (Panhandle Route). Tickets at Union Stat ion and Pennsylvania office, corner Washiv gton and Illinois ets.

Harvest Excurs ions to Points West. One fare for rour d trip. Aug. 20. Sept. 10, 24, and Oct. 8. I., D. & W. will run an elegant reclining-chair car through to Kansas City. Ticket of ce 134 S. Illinois st.

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Possess beauty and wealth of tone to an extent found in but few of the most celebrated Pianos of the world, and are fast finding their way into the homes of our best citizens. The Hon. L. T. Michener, E. C. Atkins, Chas. A. Lehman and Isaac Elliott, are recent purchasers.

Over 1,000 Hazelton Pianos have been sold and are now in use in this city and vicinity. Low Prices. Easy Terms.

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Packard Organs. Krakaver Pianos. Artificial Teeth Without a Plate

Should interest every one that has been unfortunate enough to lose any of their teeth. Should you be one of the unfortunate ones, will you kindly investigate thoroughly the principles of restoring all lost, decayed, or broken teeth without the use of an anhealthy plate, at my office, which is local at

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